

Newport

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XC.

Poetry.

The Happy Pair.

The following graphic picture of domestic happiness in humble life was written by Townsend Haines, q. late Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and now Register of the Treasury of the U. S. at Washington.

Bob Fletcher.

Bob Fletcher his name,
was old and was ugly, and so was his dame;
if they lived quite contented, and free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher the ploughman, and July his wife.

The morn streaked the east, and the night fled away;
they would rise up for labor, refreshed for the day;
of the song of the lark, as it rose on the gale,
and Bob at the plough, and his wife at the pale.

neat little cottage, in front of a grove,
hove in youth they first gave their young hearts up to love;

as the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,
it called up the past with a smile or a tear.

ch tree had its thought, the cow could impart,
at mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart;

the thorn was still there, and the blossoms it bore,

the song from its top seemed the same as before,

her curtain of night over was spread,

Bob had returned from the plough to his shed,

the dove on her nest, he reposed from all care,

his wife and his youngsters contented were there.

the voice of thanksgiving like incense arise.

and I thought on the proud who would look down

with scorn

the next little cottage, the grove and the thorn,

nd felt that the riches and tinsels of life

we drew, to contentment, with Bob and his wife.

The Seamstress.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
Stiff with lavish cleanliness,
Here comes one whose cheek would flush,
But to have her garments brush
'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin
Wove the weary broidery in,
Bending backward from her toil,
Lest her tears the silk might soil,
And, in midnight's chill and murr,
Stitched her life into the work,
Shaping from her bitter thought
Heart's ease and forget-me-not,
Satinizing her despair
With the emblem woven there."

Agriculture.

COVER YOUR BARN-YARDS.—THE question has been asked how far a judicious man would haul, if it were given to him, a yard manure under the usual circumstances! Made only from the offal of corn and wheat, and other grain in open yards exposed to be drenched, and have the life dashed out of it not only with every rain but with the water falling from the unpoised roofs of the barn and stables.

The two common errors of farmers is to value manure by the bulk rather than by quality. One might as well value a woman or a man in the same way. For some things, frequent washing is to be recommended, but not for manure. Says an English writer:

"Who with an eye in his head, and gilded with a particle of the reasoning faculties generally vouchsafed by a kind Providence, can help lamenting wasteful management of most farms, and more particular on those of farmers who all their lives have been brought up to nothing else but agricultural employment, and who follow undividedly the practice of their fathers? What was more common than to see what ought to be manure, exposed on an eminence to the alternate heats of summer, the bustling winds, the drenching rain and snow of winter—its essence wasting, its fragrance in a puddling horsepond, or working its devious course to a running stream. Does this not require reform? And what reform more appropriate than by the erection of a roof to protect the manure from the vicissitudes of the weather—sinking tanks to receive the liquid from the stables, cow houses and piggies, at least weekly pumping it on the mass which readily absorbs it—causing no undue fermentation, and helping to consolidate the whole as it daily accumulates by the continual addition of strata, thus converted into fertilizing substance? Such is the common practice at Gilgaran, not long since noticed as the most sterile place in the country, but now producing crops equal to any in it."

"When I first commenced roofing my barn-yards, I had to contend with the jeans of my neighbors, and the deep rooted prejudices of my own people, who foretold an absolute failure and wasteful expenditure. But what say they now? That the manure when cut into, has the appearance and consistency of the blackest peat moss, and the improvements in the very first year paid all expense; and so has it been as respects my stack yards, which had for several years been permanently roofed. Great was the discouragement offered me while this operation was in progress; but how stands the case now? It is visited, from far and near, by our most distinguished agriculturalists, and their praise of it is unqualified.—*New Jersey Herald.*

SELECTIONS TALE.

From the Mother's Assistant.
WHAT SMALL HANDS MAY DO.

A PRIZE ARTICLE.

BY MRS. S. S. A.

EMILY FANNING and Lucy Dale lived opposite each other in the same street, in the little village of Elmington in Massachusetts. Emily lived in a pretty white house, with green blinds, and a little court-yard in front, filled with lilac and syringa and rose-bushes. There was a row of thrifty young trees before the house; and on the sunny side was a garden surrounded by a white palisade, and filled in summer with long beds of vegetables, except the borders of the walks, which, from early Spring till late in the Autumn, presented a show of gay flowers. On the other side of the house was a long, low wing, with a separate door, and this was a store, for Emily's father was the store-keeper of the village. It was a neat, trim, pretty place, and Emily was the prettiest thing about it, neatly dressed as she always was, and as gay as a lark in doors and out.

Emily was out of doors a great deal.—

She had a love of flowers, which was almost a passion; and, as her mother kept a good servant and had but a small family, Emily had plenty of time allowed her to work in her garden; and it was she who arranged the flower borders with so much taste, and kept them in such beautiful order. From the first appearance of jonquils and daffodils and snowdrops till the last of the amaranths and marigolds and china-asters, no day ever saw the small chin vases on the mantel in the parlor, or the glass goblet by the side of her father's plate on the breakfast-table, without its pretty bouquet of flowers. It was a pleasure to gather them, but a still greater pleasure, if possible, to cultivate them. How quickly she cleared the breakfast-table, washed the cups and saucers, and put every thing in its place, that she might snatch her sun-bonnet and run to her flowers. Happily a very fine woman, and consequently a good mother, was there to help her.

Emily loved and admired Emily, but she was sensible of the disparity in their circumstances; and this, together with being exposed to her father's contempt and embarrassment. Emily played with the baby, and rattled away gaily for a while, but still Lucy was ill at ease. "This will never do," thought Emily; "I see that Lucy is about something which she wishes to conceal; but she shall make me her confidant before I leave the room. I am definitely upon that,—yet how shall I set about it?"

It is not always easy, even for those who are well acquainted with the world, to unlock the heart of a proud and reserved person. Lucy was not without pride, and she certainly felt at this moment very little inclined to be communicative. She had just been employing herself very unwisely, and quite unsatisfactorily, in making comparisons between Emily's condition and her own. Let us see how Emily managed it. She drew a chair close to Lucy's, and after sitting a minute or two, she said, "Do you remember, Lucy, when we were both young, that is, about eight years old, what times we used to have playing together, sewing under the great maple, and trundling our hoops on the Green?"

"Lucy, Yes, I remember it very well."

"Emily. "And do you remember the day we were both christened by good old Mr. Amherst,—how, as he passed us as he came down the church steps, he said to us, 'Little children, love one another?'

"Lucy. "O yes! I remember that, too."

"Emily. "And do you remember how we used to go 'double-hop' with our arms around each other's waists; and how we used to read little stories, looking over the same book and leaning on each other's shoulders; and how we promised always, to friends, and tell each other everything?"

"Lucy (almost inarticulately.) "Yes."

"Emily. "And now, when we are getting to be large girls, and might be real friends and do each other good, we are growing almost strangers. You scarcely ever come into my garden, and you do not tell me any of your little plans and achievements as you used to do."

"Lucy. "Emily, there is a greater difference between us now than there used to be. I have heard my mother say, that when she and your mother came here to live in Elmington, they were equally well off, equally respectable. Now, you are a rich man's daughter, and I am a poor man's child. You can dress handsomely, and have your own time to do what you please. I must dress poorly, and I must work and sew to help my mother."

"Emily. "But, Lucy, is not a good friend a good thing? Our mothers loved each other, and they do still; at least, I know that my mother loves yours. And I love you, Emily. You are, a good true-hearted girl, and Miss Patten says you are as bright, and know as much as any

girl in the village, though you do not go to school all the time."

Lucy was quite overcome. She threw her arms round Emily's neck, and kissed her; and then she wept in a passion of tears, till she had wetted her handkerchief through and through. "I am not often such a foolish girl," said she, at length; "it is not for myself I weep; but O! Emily when I see my mother working herself to death, and my little brothers and sister with old clothes and without schooling, and our place, which was so pretty since I can remember, growing poorer and poorer, and my father — O Emily!" and she wept hastily set upon the bare table.

"You lazy little thing!" said her father to her, "why are you not here when I want you? Put down that big boy and get me a glass of cider, quick!"

Lucy took the pitcher and went to the store-room. The barrel was almost empty, and the cider ran slowly. She had time to see how bare the place was. A ham-bone hung on a nail, a piece of skinny pork lay on a broken platter, a few lean tallow candles hung from a hook; and these were the stores of a place, which, within her recollection, had been kept filled with nice and comfortable things. "O!" whispered the poor girl, "how happy I should be if I could influence my father! Who knows but I may if I try?" and she raised an earnest wish for assistance to her Father in Heaven.

"The countenance of a friend maketh one's face to shine," said Lucy.

"Well, now tell me about these balls."

So Lucy communicated to Emily a great project she had formed, which was no less than the making of a carpet for the front room, which was their parlor. Her father had often said he should so love to sit there of an evening if the floor only had a carpet on it, but that he could not bear the grating of a sanded floor.

"And you, Lucy, a girl of fourteen years old, have undertaken to make a carpet, without your mother's knowing it, too; and without any time or any thing to make it of, that I can see!"

"What put me in mind of it," said Lucy, "was an old great coat which a pedler gave me one warm day last summer, because he said it was too heavy for him to carry. It was an enormous thing with some

strongly I have gathered up every rag

which has been thrown aside, until now, I think I have almost enough; don't you?"

"Yes," said Emily, "I should think there was enough to make half a dozen carpets; but you have no bright, gay colors. You ought to have some white and red. I have seen a rag carpet made almost as handsome as the best ingrain."

"Yes," said Lucy, rather sorrowfully; "but I must take what I can get."

"And I know what you can get," said Emily. "Mother told me only yesterday, that I might give my two last winter scarlet frocks, which are almost worn out and are too small for me, with my old blue merino cloak, to whomsoever I chose; and I chose to give them to you, and into your carpet they shall go. And don't you remember, Lucy, how we used to amuse ourselves with looking over the paper rags in the loft of papa's store, and how he let us take away whatever we liked? I shall do it again and pick out some nice, long strips of white for you." Lucy accepted Emily's offer as frankly as it was made; and glad enough she was to get these pretty colors. Old Mrs. Potter had told her, when she privately consulted her about the weaving that if she only had some gay colors she could weave in pretty little figures, which would make it look as handsome as a real 'boughten' carpet."

"But how are you to pay for the warp and the weaving?" inquired Emily; "and how are you to get it made and put down without your father and mother knowing it?" Lucy said she had it all planned out, and that she would tell her one of these days.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers *PACIFIC* and *EUROPA* have arrived from Liverpool with seven days later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.—Kossuth continues to be expected, but had not arrived. It was positively stated he would come to Southampton in the steamer *Madrid*, which would leave Gibraltar the 16th or 17th, and reach Southampton soon after 20th inst. The Mississippi had reached Gibraltar, and Kossuth's intention had been learned from himself.

Beyond the closing of the Crystal Palace and the breaking up of the Exhibition, and the dispersion of the medals and prizes, nothing of interest appears to have transpired previous to the Europa's departure.

The American Minister, Mr. Lawrence, has just completed his tour through Ireland, and returned to England.

Another accident has occurred on the Birmingham Railway.

FRANCE.—The resignation of the entire French Ministry, who were only holding office until successors should be appointed, had created much interest throughout Europe, and the more so because the resignation is understood to imply a determination on the part of the President to restore universal suffrage by repealing the electoral law of May 31st. Meantime Paris was perfectly tranquil.

The news from the departments of the Chambre is alarming, although no immediate danger is at end, for the Peasants of the whole district are members of secret societies, and all rise at a signal from their chiefs.

There was nothing in the papers respecting the new Ministry. Hopes are entertained that the red party will defeat the President's move.

SPAIN.—American prisoners from Cuba to the number of 126, had arrived at Vigo, to undergo their sentence to hard labor in the mines.

The *Madrid Gazette* published a royal decree conferring the Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of San Fernando, the highest military distinction in Spain, on Lieut. General Jose De La Concha, Captain General of Cuba, as a recompence for the distinguished merit he exhibited in the pursuit and extermination of the pirates who had invaded the Island.

The *Gazette* contains, moreover, a long list of favors and recompenses granted by the Queen to the persons who distinguished themselves in the defence of Cuba.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts have been received from Lisbon 24th instant. The Duke of Terceira still continues member of the Cabralia Election Committee.

No fresh cases of yellow fever had occurred at Oporto for ten days.

AUSTRIA.—The ministerial crisis in Austria is over, the old ministers having patched up their differences, and continue in office. The Emperor left Vienna for Gallia on the 11th inst.

GERMANY.—The King of Hanover is recovering from his recent illness.

The Government of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has prepared a common constitution for the duchies of Coburg and Gotha, which have hitherto been under separate administration. It is stated to be as liberal as the present to the succession of the throne. It is stated that Prince Albert, husband of the Queen of England, should be called to it. He may nominate a governor in the event of his declining to fix his residence in the duchy. It is further enacted that if the reigning duke should ascend a foreign throne, he shall vacate the throne of the duchy.

AUSTRIA.—The recent accounts from the Australian diggings report favorably of progress. Large quantities of gold had been found. There were already four thousand diggers, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, which was mid-winter. The government exacts from each digger thirty shillings a month, as a license fee, each party getting fifteen yards frontage to the water-course. Carriage from Sydney to Bathurst had risen from 3 pence to 25 pence per ton. All former occupations were at a stand still. Goods, stores and provisions, were doubled in value, and it was necessary to increase the number and pay of the constabulary.

Gold has been found at Bondi, also at Wyn, six miles from Sydney. A great increase of diggers was anticipated when the season opened, and a large influx of emigrants.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The news from the Cape is most disheartening, since the outbreak commenced on the 12th August. British Kaffaria was quiet, but heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fish River, where Stork and Tela were in force. Various districts had been devastated by the enemy. Several of the Boers intended to join the enemy. The *Monitor* says the past brings the usual sad details of devastation and plunder. In the frontier district of Somerset, and the neighborhood of Soudbury a few miles from the former, the Kaffirs were swarming, the inhabitants were flying, and the sheep dying in large numbers from drought.

There was an alarm, apparently but too well founded, of further defection among the Cape corps. At Oakland, universal desertion was prevented by Capt. Seels, in aid of the British President. Matters were altogether in a very dangerous state, and the residents were compelled to act on the defensive till the receipt of reinforcements.

An olive tree sent from Jerusalem to Queen Victoria, some years ago, and which was supposed to have died on its passage—having been placed in the gardener's hands, put forth a cluster of twelve blossoms on the very day of her coronation. Here was a marvel. Some thought the blossoms typified the gathering of the twelve tribes of Israel, while to others they seemed very plainly to say, "Your Majesty shall have twelve children." The latter is the most probable solution—and prediction is nearly half verified.

A BERLIN artist has discovered the art of fixing daguerreotypes upon glass, which is covered with a fusion of zinc or gold. The operation takes about five minutes. When dipped into water, or varnish, the subject taken is very distinct. The artist is enabled to give any coloring to the picture he may like, and has even succeeded in combining two different colors upon the same daguerreotype.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BY THE MAIIS.

The General Assembly of this State commenced its October session in South Kingstown on Monday last, but no quorum of either House being present, both Houses adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Oct. 28.

THE SENATE met at 10 A. M., and the session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mann.

A resolution was passed, dissolving the present arrangement with M. Vattemare, for an interchange of literary commodities, and providing in its stead for a State library to be created with the same fund of \$200 per year.

Petition of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Newport county, for new seal and press; referred to committee on finance.

The docket of unfinished business was taken up and dismissed of.

Petition for a law to prohibit tipping houses—referred to a Special Committee.

An act to limit the hours of labor and regulate the employment of children in Factories; referred to the judiciary committee.

The House met agreeably to adjournment, the Speaker, Hon. Alfred Bosworth, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Mann.

The memorial of the Sheriff of Newport county, in relation to the jail; and of Otto Holmes to have his gun restored to him, were stricken from the docket. It is proper to say that Mr. Holmes has received his gun.

A number of acts and petitions were continued to the January session.

A very large number of petitions and accounts were presented and appropriately referred.

Reports of past and present wardens of State Prison were referred, without reading, to the Committee on Finance.

Petition of William J. King and others for a law to abolish tipping shops—the Maine Law—was presented and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Barstow, Robinson and Davis.

A resolution, directing the committee on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Boundary Line, to make a full report at the next session; read and temporally laid upon the table.

A number of petition reports, &c., were received and referred to appropriate committees.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29.

SENATE.—His Honor the Lieut. Governor presented the report of the special committee on the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. The report was read and received.

Petition of Dennis Toomey, convict for libel; referred to the committee on convicts' petitions.

A number of petitions and papers were referred to appropriate committees, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—An act from the Senate respecting the provisions of the elder law now in force in South Kingstown and Westerly, to the town of Hopkinton, was read and passed.

Mr. Sheffield offered an act making it grand larceny to cut down growing trees without the consent of their owners, which

Company which has been in existence three years, shall make returns of its transactions, and pay two per cent into the Treasury.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Report of the General Treasurer was received and referred to the Finance Committee, without being read.

The petition of the People's Bank to have a portion of the hours paid the State on its capital stock refunded, was granted.

The Judiciary Committee reported that legislation is inexpedient in relation to the laws touching the mortgaging of personal property.

Act prohibiting the sale of cider in Hopkinton, was passed in concurrence.

Petition of John Sawyer, for leave to hold real estate, was granted.

An act repealing the act of 1850, in relation to poor debtors, and reviving the act of 1848. It makes it necessary to have one of the Justices of the Court of Magistrates present when the poor debtor's oath is administered to a person confined in the Providence jail. After a long debate the bill was passed.

Petition of Engine Company No. 10, to have its name changed from "Hope" to "Atlantic," was granted.

Act to incorporate the Public Library Association of Pawtucket was read and passed.

Petition of Zelotes W. Holden, for leave to sell real estate and guardian, was granted.

Mr. F. Brown presented a resolution to sell the paixhan gun.

Mr. Cranston moved it be not received.

The Speaker decided the language of the resolution to be indecorous and out of order and refused to receive the same.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

SENATE.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor called up the bill in relation to the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

The bill was taken up by sections, and motions of amendments were made and discussed. Sundry amendments were adopted of the bill, when it was reported in committee of the whole, and passed to the final reading.

Petition of Harriet Hazard to sell Indian land; granted and act passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution directing the clerks of the courts to report the amount of compensation of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the year 1851, was passed.

Act to incorporate the Savings Bank of Tiverton, was passed.

Albert H. Hewitt, petitioner, had leave to withdraw.

Petition of Edward F. Peckham, for leave to make and execute deeds for a division of estate, was granted.

Petition of Patrick Shea for remission of fine and costs, was granted.

Act to establish harbor line on the east side of Providence river, was read and passed.

An act in relation to street commissioners in the town of Newport was introduced by Mr. Anthony, of Newport.

The House took up the order of the day—the bill to regulate the election of civil officers.

Mr. W. H. Potter (Whig,) was speaking when the report closed. The reporter of the Providence Post adds:—"The bill will pass this afternoon, by a large majority."

BY THE MAIIS.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—In a geography lately compiled by Mr. Joseph C. Hart, it is suggested by the author, that the old method of naming the several States composing the Union was to say the least of it, incorrect; thus the "Middle States, that are so called, are now, in consequence of the gradual accession of territory, anything but 'middle'." He proposes that they shall be divided into Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western, and Central.—Central States forming the centre of population, as well as the country. According to this arrangement, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Delaware would form the six Northern States, containing an aggregate population of 6,691,600. Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, containing 2,727,000 would form the six Eastern States, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, the Central States, with 5,823,000. The Southern States would consist of Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and the District of Columbia, containing altogether a population of 6,561,000. The four Western States and six Territories would comprise Missouri, Arkansas, California, and Iowa; and New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Indian Territory embracing 18 tribes. These with the 38 Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, contain a population of 1,693,000.

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WASHEMQUA NURSERY,
106 WASHINGTON ST., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Comprising more than 100,000 Trees and Plants
HENRY H. CRAPO,

THE proprietor of this establishment, offers for sale on the most liberal terms, a large and choice assortment of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, HEDGE PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c. His stock of FRUIT TREES especially, both on the Pear and Quince, is very large, and comprises more than 25,000 trees, which for size, growth, and healthiness, &c, are unrivaled. They are also free from that destructive malady, the "pear blight."

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A DESCRIPTIVE PARTIAL CATALOGUE of the Trees, &c, is now ready, and may be had for 25cts, with much care, and will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants. To those who have not a regular treatise on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES, this catalogue is of much value as a book of reference.

500 TREES carefully packed and sent by public conveyance, to any section of the United States and Canada for which a reasonable charge will be made.

Persons at a distance will find it for their interest to order trees &c, and especially Pear Trees from this nursery, immediately after the fall of the leaf, being the most favorable season for transplanting trees, those desirous of purchasing, would do well to send in their orders without delay.

All orders for the above, punctually attended to, at 113 Thames Street.

SAM'L A. PARKER.

Newport, Oct. 11.—6w.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES
SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT THE EAST GREENWICH NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above Nursery is desirous of disposing of his extensive stock of Trees, as soon as possible, in order to use the money for his business, and therefore offers them the present Autumn at prices far below those at which they have usually been sold.

The stock of Apple Trees on hand, is very large, from 15,000 to 20,000, consisting of the most approved varieties from 6 to 9 feet high, thrifty and handsome at \$15 per 100.—Pear 1 and 2 years from \$10 per 100.

There is also a large stock of Ornamental Forest Trees on hand of the varieties usually cultivated in Nurseries, of all sizes. Those wishing for trees will do well to call and select as soon as possible, and secure the first choice.—They can remain in the Nursery till the proper time for their delivery.

Orders may be left with WM. S. VOSE, Newport, Bowditch & Gorley, Fall River, or sent by mail to the subscriber, and all selections left to us, will receive particular attention.

N. B. Those having our Catalogues will not be guided by the prices therein named, and those wishing them can be supplied by the above named agents, or the subscriber.

JAMES G. THOMPSON, Agent.
East Greenwich, Sept. 20, 1851.—6w*

Easton Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED by a Resolve of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island has been authorized to sell and convey the Lands constituting the Easton Farm situated at the Town Beach in Newport, & now owned by H. H. Parker. The Easton Farm, consisting of the portions thereof already sold to R. M. Gibbs and R. M. Mason, Esqrs., is now offered for sale in parcels, upon terms, as to price and credit, which offer inducements to those, who are desirous to establish permanent or temporary residences in Newport, to become purchasers.

A plan of the Farm will be exhibited on application to WILLIAM C. GIBBS, Esq., in Newport, or to the undersigned at No. 40 State Street Boston.

W. D. SOHIER,
Trustee under the will of Madam Mary Gibbs, Boston, Oct. 1, 1851.—4w.

LOCK-SMITH
—AND—
BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken a part of N. M. Chace's establishment, is now preparing to carry on all the branches of his business as hitherto conducted. He has a large and variety of hand every variety of bells, locks, and keys, of the most approved patterns, which are furnished at the lowest rates, and all work warranted.

JOHN GLYNN,
Sept. 13.—4f. No. 210 Thames Street.

TAKE NOTICE.

LOOKING STOVES of all the new patterns BAY STATE, MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION, BROWNE'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c., No. 19, Thames-st. WM. BROWNE.

September 14, 1850.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders
LINED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Stove Depot, Thames-st., by WM. H. BLISS.

Newport, Oct. 5.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,
—DEALER IN—

RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

—MANUFACTURER OF—
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE
At Wholesale and Retail.

Jan. 12. 1850.

Now is the time to get your COAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of Coal.

WM. G. PECKHAM,
Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.

N. B.—A good article of Richmond Coal, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Coal, selected with great care from the best mines in Pennsylvania, which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use, CHARLES DEVENS,
On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island.

May 23.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!

THE Farm late the residence of Capt. John Stanton, pleasantly situated on the East shore of this Island, second farm North of the Glen, containing 56 acres, a convenient two story house and out buildings, two orchards &c.

For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC GOULD,

No. 70 Thames street.

NEW PATTERN OF M. & J. LINES,
Cushions and Merinos,

Long and Square Blanket Shawls,

Irish Poplins and Plaids,

Long and Short Scarfs,

All Wool Tweeds and Cotton and Wool

Blankets, and Flannels, for sale at JAMES HAMMOND'S.

Sept. 20.—

R. H. STANTON.

FLOUR.

EXTRA and Medium Brands,

Hecker's do in Bags,

Bags and bbls Buckwheat,

Coarse and Fine Hominy,

Indian Meal, warranted good and cheap by August 2.

W. H. STANTON.

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED a consignment of Mens Calf

Water-proof Boots, Mens long leg'd Grain

do; Mens and Boys thick do; Mens Kip do—

Also Women's kid walking Shoes, Kid Slippers

do, all of which will be sold very low at 15

Thames Street.

Sept. 13. SAML A. PARKER.

JAMES W. LYON,
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 226, THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

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JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now pre-

pared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha paper and sheet do; this paper can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Coochee Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Fire Block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Fumig and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

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